

## OTTOMAN DIPLOMACY TO MAKE LONG FIGHT

Rechad Pacha's Tone Still Confident in Characterizing Balkan Terms as "Absurd."

### BOTH SIDES STAND BY GUNS

Turks Now Talk of Frontier Line Stretching from Salonica, Northward of Adrianople, to Midia.

London, Dec. 27.—Both the Turks and the Balkan allies are standing by their guns on the peace terms. Nevertheless, those who think they know what is going on behind the scenes still believe that the probabilities of the conclusion of peace are greater than those of a resumption of the conflict.

The exchange of cipher dispatches between the administration at Constantinople and Rechad Pacha continues, but the chief of the Turkish plenipotentiaries declines to divulge the nature of the reply which he will present to the allies to-morrow when the conference reassembles at St. James's Palace. It is understood that this will be as already outlined, with the additional promise that Turkey will apply to the European territories remaining to her the reforms which Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, proposed before the war.

"While I cannot discuss the reply of the Ottoman government," said Rechad Pacha last night, "nothing prevents me from saying that the terms the allies have proposed are simply absurd. They have produced this impression wherever heard, even outside of Turkish circles. It was never known that after the conclusion of an armistice one belligerent party could ask the other to cede territories bravely defended and still resisting with heroism."

Questions by Rechad.

"Why should we do this, especially when the Bulgarians had three reverses at our hands just before the armistice, while the Greeks, who continued to fight, were defeated both on land around Yanina and at sea off the Dardanelles?"

"Turkey was induced to accept an armistice only on the advice of the powers, in order to avoid useless carnage on both sides. The same humanitarian considerations led the Ottoman government to ask for the revivification of the besieged towns, and might induce the government to yield certain conditions for the sake of peace. But there is a limit which the allies have far surpassed."

"The allies, on the other hand, assert that the armistice was arranged to give Turkey an opportunity of making peace terms without suffering further losses in the field, and they characterize Turkey's talk of keeping Adrianople, Yanina and Scutari and regarding Salonica as simply laughable. General Danglis, the Greek chief of general staff, said:

"Let them come and take Salonica if they can. Even the dust of our ancient heroes would rise up to defend our rights."

Confidence in Constantinople.

The most optimistic of the Turkish military party profess confidence that the Bulgarians will never be able to force the Tchataldja lines, but that, on the contrary, with her present powerful army Turkey will free Adrianople in a fortnight and, adding that garrison to the main body, will take the offensive toward Philippopolis and Salonica.

The possession of the Turkish fortress of Adrianople thus still remains the real stumbling block in the way of the attainment of peace. Compensation for Bulgaria in some other part of Europe-Turkey will probably in the end remove even this difficulty and enable her to consent to the retention by Turkey of the great fortress which the allied troops have been unable to subdue.

Salonica has been suggested as a possible bait to induce the Bulgarians to abandon their claims to the northern city which the Turks refuse to yield. Perhaps with some such idea in their minds the Turkish delegates will include in the counter proposals the stipulation that Salonica shall remain in Ottoman hands, a line being drawn from that southern port through Serres and Adrianople to Midia.

Diplomatic circles here consider there is certain to be a gradual approximation of the excessive terms put forward by the Balkan allies and the Turks, and when that stage has once been reached third parties may have a chance to intervene in order to reconcile the remaining differences between the adversaries.

The Bulgarian delegates have authorized "The Morning Post" to state that Bulgaria is prepared to vest the control of the Sultan Selim Mosque, at Adrianople, permanently in the hands of the Sultan's representatives, and to make all possible concessions to Turkish religious feelings associated with Adrianople.

### SERBO-TURKISH FLIGHT

Moslems Driven Out of Neutral Zone Near Alessio.

London, Dec. 27.—A Durazzo dispatch to "The Times" under date of December 23, says:

"After four days' fighting in the district between Baba and Daitchi, ten miles north of Alessio, the Turks were driven out of the neutral zone on Friday. They lost several hundred killed and wounded, while the Serbian casualties numbered 200."

A Greek steamer has brought to Durazzo great quantities of war stores and twelve guns from Salonica for the Serbians at Alessio."

### \$1,600 FOR BALKAN JEWS

Alliance Israelite Universelle Aids Sufferers from War.

The officers of the New York branch of the Alliance Israelite Universelle an-

## AUSTRIAN KAISER'S HEIR PLANS A NEW EUROPE

Reported To Be Trying to Build Vast Slav Empire Including Balkan States and Poland Under Hapsburg Suzerainty.

Paris, Dec. 27.—According to the Vienna correspondent of "Le Journal," a friend of Archduke Franz Ferdinand is authority for the disclosure of an ambitious plan which the archduke has conceived and is now actively endeavoring to make effective. If the plan is successful it is expected to have the effect of completely breaking up at one stroke the political forms and the system of alliances of the Europe of to-day. In a word, the archduke aims at the creation of a vast Slav empire of the south under the Crown of the Hapsburgs. He is now preparing a coup d'état in Austria-Hungary to clear the way for the first part of his programme, which is the liberation of the discontented and ill assorted peoples who formed the Dual Monarchy. Having thus made a clean sweep of the existing political conditions, he will proceed

to the work of building up by restoring the ancient and historical kingdoms and founding new principalities. The new confederation, according to the same authority, is to include the autonomous kingdoms of Hungary, Bohemia and Poland each with its own personal ruler; Serbia, with its frontiers extended by recent victories and still further increased by the inclusion of Slavonia; Montenegro, enlarged by a part of Dalmatia and part of Herzegovina and the other Balkan States.

Poland is said to have been quick to grasp the plan and has signified unanimous adhesion. Bulgaria is favorably disposed, and active pourparlers are now going on between King Ferdinand and Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Serbia, it is also said, is beginning to realize the advantages of the scheme.

announced yesterday that its board of directors at a meeting in the home of Dr. A. L. Wolpert, No. 112 East 19th street, gave directions that \$5,000 marks (\$1,000) be taken from its treasury and forwarded to the central committee of the alliance in Paris to be distributed among Jewish Balkan sufferers.

President Kaufman Mendell said the alliance had been in existence for many years and that its object was to relieve Jews in all parts of the world who are in distress through war, pestilence, famine or other causes beyond control. He said the organization had 150 sections in cities along the Mediterranean Sea and in various countries, including Persia.

### TURKISH PROPOSALS IN

Porte Declares It Will Pay No Pecuniary Indemnity.

Constantinople, Dec. 26.—According to the Constantinople newspapers, the Turkish counter proposals at the peace conference in London will comprise the maintenance of Turkey's effective sovereignty over the territory east of the line of demarcation between the Maritza River and the Black Sea, including Adrianople; while west of the line the government would be content with the recognition of Turkish sovereignty, with an autonomous regime.

The government, however, refuses to entertain any idea of paying a pecuniary indemnity.

The Austrian Ambassador had a prolonged conference with Kiamil Pacha, the Grand Vizier, to-day. It is thought that the conference possibly had to do with the question of Scutari and the reported Austrian proposal for the cession by Montenegro of Mount Lowehin, an important height dominating the Gulf of Cattaro.

### MECCA CHOLERA STRICKEN

Deaths Reach Total of 1,714 in Last Four Days.

London, Dec. 27.—An Odessa dispatch to "The Morning Post" reports an alarming increase in the epidemic of cholera in Mecca, Arabia, where 10,000 pilgrims are now gathered.

In the last four days 1,714 deaths have been reported.

### NOTES TRIUMPH OF MEDICINE.

U. S. A. Officer Says 28,000 Wounds Out of 35,000 Have Been Cured.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 26.—Modern hospital methods have saved thousands of limbs and hundreds of lives in the Balkan war, according to Major P. C. Fountieroy, of the medical corps of the United States army, who has made a careful study of the Bulgarian military hospitals. His observations give a vivid picture of the surgical side of the conflict.

"Thirty-five thousand wounded have been brought north of the frontier since the fighting began, and of these fully twenty-eight thousand have been cured," said the major to the correspondent to-day.

"This record is remarkable, when it is considered that 50 per cent of the wounds were infected before the patients entered the hospital, owing to the utter inadequacy of the field hospital."

### MASSACRE BY GREEKS.

Berlin, Dec. 26.—The Turkish Embassy here has received a message from the Turkish Foreign Office alleging that Greek bands which recently entered the village of Koloniati, near Yanina, massacred the inhabitants, without regard to age or sex.

### BLUEJACKETS IN BRAWL

No Marines Among Scorpion's Men at Constantinople.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Answering inquiries about the reported brawl in Constantinople last night between some of the enlisted men from the converted yacht Scorpion and some civilians, the officials of the Navy Department have pointed out that there are no marines aboard the Scorpion, but only bluejackets. They are disposed to view the matter lightly in the absence of any official report of the brawl.

### CASTRO BLAMES U. S.

Thinks His Downfall Was Due to Washington Government.

Paris, Dec. 27.—Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, who is on his way to the United States aboard the steamer La Touraine, in an interview with a correspondent of the European Edition of "The New York Herald," expressed the belief that his downfall was due to the American government, "which wanted to get possession of mines in Venezuela."

He expressed the further belief, however, that the present policy of the American government would permit South Americans to renew their relations with the United States on a perfectly cordial basis. Therefore he wanted to know the United States and live among a people noble and generous, as were all peoples essentially industrious.

The ex-President charged Gomez with oppressing liberty and menacing life and property. Castro said that he would be willing to return to Venezuela, but only if called by the Venezuelan people.

### REMEDY HARD TO FIND

Mistrust Due to Failure of United States to Tell Other Powers to Keep Their Hands Off.

(From The Tribune's Correspondent.)

Peking, Nov. 25.—Unfortunately as it may be and as disagreeable for any American as it is, the fact remains that at the present moment the influence of the United States in China is obviously on the wane, and the government certainly ought to do something about it. American friendship for China and the kindly feeling of "China for America" to traditional and also a thing of value to America, not so much at this moment, when American trade here is small, but of great potential value with regard to possible future commercial expansion. Just now the tie is being broken and the Chinese are beginning to feel that America is the kind of friend who talks a lot, but does nothing to prove her professed friendship.

It is as difficult to suggest the remedy as it is easy to observe the fact. But it does seem that the American government might take some forward step toward bringing about another recognition of the territorial integrity of China from all the powers, as did Mr. Hay twelve years ago, and also in simplifying the matter of making a loan to the Chinese.

China's growing mistrust, or loss of confidence in America, is due to the failure of America to take any step toward holding off aggressive powers. Russia has deprived China of the great dependency of Mongolia in an unwholesome manner; England has taken away Tibet in similar fashion. The sacred principle of the territorial integrity of China has been violated, apparently almost abandoned. Russia is more powerful in Mongolia than China, and when such a sphere of influence is established, the open door and up in the air goes a policy deeply cherished by Americans. Yet this from a Chinese point of view—America does nothing.

Look to America for Help.

It was America, twelve years ago, under the leadership of John Hay, that saved China from partition. China has never forgotten this, even had she shown a tendency in that direction. American diplomacy could not have permitted her to do so, and now the Chinese naturally look for assistance from America in this time of great national danger. But so far it is not coming, and instead America, as a member of the sextuple group of financiers, is in league and combination with the very worst of aggressors.

There is every justification for the existence of the sextuple group and for the terms of supervision which it demands before lending money, but unfortunately, the Chinese cannot see it that way, and they resent the fact that America is party to a combination which prevents them from getting the money needed. They feel that America is showing herself to be a false friend in an emergency of the greatest importance to China.

That the situation is important to China and that the future of the nation is imperiled are quite obvious here. Russia has recognized the independence of Mongolia, and thus China loses that great dependency of hundreds of thousands of square miles. It is true that Russia has not annexed Mongolia, but nevertheless China has lost the region, and so the result is quite the same. And it is as certain as can be that Mongolia is gone for good. Nothing short of a war can recover the province to China.

### SPECIAL INTERESTS FIRST.

There is a certain logical sequence in these matters. First comes the establishment of so-called "special interests." Then a "sphere of influence." Later recognition of autonomy, self-government or independence, depending on circumstances, and then, at a propitious time, actual ownership. Of course, Russia has not annexed Mongolia. Russia gets all the benefits of predominating influence through mere recognition of independence and her new treaty with the Mongols, without the evils of actual administration which immediate ownership would involve.

A sinister fact in connection with the action of Russia is the silence of Japan in the face of this great move on Russia's part. There is no question that Russia has large aims, very likely culminating in finding an outlet in the Gulf of Pechili. Yet Japan says not a word, and the worst rumors concerning the secret agreement between the two concluded when Katsura visited St. Petersburg last summer seem to be confirmed. There must be an understanding between the two nations as to what each will get. Russia has now taken her share, and the Chinese sit in fear and trembling as they await what is considered the inevitable advance of Japan.

It all means that Mongolia has been taken away, and that Manchuria will follow shortly, ceasing to be a part of China altogether, instead of only partly, as is now the case. England has deprived China of Tibet, in strict accord with treaty rights, possibly, but in such a manner and at such a time as to make it impossible for Russia to take similar action in Mongolia with a justification gathered from the Tibetan move, but also, as every one knows, with objects far more dangerous to China than those entertained by Great Britain.

### SITUATION AN EVIL ONE.

It is an evil situation. The Chinese and the friends of China are alarmed. The nation here is vastly agitated, and there are hotheads who talk of war. The cooler men of the country, however, know how futile it is to think of going to war with the great bear, and, instead, endeavor philosophically to make the best of a bad thing. But one cannot help wonder if we are not now observing the birth of a national spirit and purpose, similar to that which has made Japan a great nation. The Chinese are assuredly thinking of it.

"Wait," a sensible Chinese will tell you; "wait a few years. We are helpless now, but just wait until our house is in order, until an army is trained, then"—they imply—some day it openly—Russia will get her reward, and Mongolia, and maybe a bit more, will become Chinese territory beyond all question. It is interesting to think about and full of possibilities. Not long ago there was a re-

## AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN CHINA ON THE WANE

New Republic Displeased Because This Country Is Not More Aggressively Friendly.

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view of some fifteen thousand troops here. In the matter of physique and equipment these yellow soldiers showed up as well as most foreign troops now guarding the legation quarter. In appearance they were not so close to the foreign standard, and some showed lack of training, but there were some—notably the old Imperial Guards division—that made as splendid an appearance as any foreign troops here. They now need the training.

### Conditions Now Chaotic.

It is appalling to think of what will happen when they get it. An army of a million hardy, fearless men will be an easy thing for China to produce some ten or fifteen years hence. There is no reason why they should not be good soldiers, once they have been inducted with the fighting spirit and national feeling. The day of the bow and arrow, the slingshot and the spear has left China forever. Conditions at the moment are chaotic and fighting with Russia about as absurd, but this will not be so some few years hence. It will take a good deal of time, but the Chinese are a patient people.

In the mean time, of course, Russia and Japan, which also has to fear the future as far as the Chinese are concerned, are not foolish enough to overlook the hypothesis set forth above, and their movements toward keeping China in a weakened condition, toward preventing the organization of the army China wants and needs, will form one of the most interesting developments of the Far Eastern situation during the next decade.

But to get back to America's interest in these matters. It will be necessary here to reiterate what your correspondent has frequently endeavored to drive home. First of all, there are America's frequent pledges to China and her constant advocacy of the preservation of China. America should do something to help China in this hour of need. It might be possible for America again to take the initiative as did John Hay.

China is in almost as much danger now as she was a dozen years ago. But beyond this America has a tangible commercial interest in this situation. At the present time American commerce here amounts to little, America not having yet begun the competing necessity of selling her manufactures abroad. Therefore, the Chinese market is not at this moment a necessity, but the time is clearly in sight—albeit some years away—when America will feel a crying need for this market, and by that time, unless something is done, this market will be gone.

### Aggression Threatening.

The buzzard of aggression is swooping around the borders. China is being cut down and spheres of influence are being extended, until presently they will prevail in China proper. Then the "open door" will shut, and American manufacturers will find it difficult to enter the field. Twelve years ago, when all the powers of the world were willing and said that China would remain whole, they spoke of all China, including Yunnan, Tibet, Turkestan, Mongolia and Manchuria. What is the situation now? Tibet is no longer a part of China. Neither is Mongolia. Turkestan is almost sure to become Russian sooner or later, and Manchuria is generally regarded as finished. What, then, will China be twelve years hence? Since 1900 she has lost a tremendous amount of territory—far greater in area than the eighteen provinces of China proper. The next twelve years will undoubtedly bring further losses, and in 1912 will be speaking, perhaps, of the provinces of China proper, instead of eighteen, which, the powers will state, must at all costs be preserved to the Chinese. There will be talk of the "territorial integrity and administrative entity of China proper."

China can help herself a little, perhaps, but she needs assistance in the helping. Where this is to come from remains to be seen. Russia will not give it. Neither will Japan. England, being Japan's ally, cannot very well do so, and the same applies to France, the ally of Russia. Germany might help, but she has troubles of her own at home, and unless she is prepared to go to war over it it will probably prove wiser for her not to antagonize the others. America has no untangling alliances. The canal will be finished next year, and possibly the time has arrived when America can say something.

### NEW PRUSSIAN PRINCE

German Emperor's Fourth Son Becomes a Father.

Berlin, Dec. 26.—A son was born to-day to Prince August William of Prussia, the fourth son of the Emperor, and Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. The marriage of Prince August William and the Princess occurred October 22, 1908, and this is the first child of the union.

### POINCARÉ A CANDIDATE

French Premier Aspires to Presidency of the Republic.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Dec. 26.—Raymond Poincaré, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, will, it is announced to-night, be a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. It is not possible in French Presidential elections to predict the result with any confidence, owing to the fact that frequent changes in the sentiments of the National Assembly have been known to occur in the course of a single session, but it is certain that of all the candidates now in view M. Poincaré is the strongest.

M. Bourgeois, Minister of Labor in the Poincaré Cabinet, would be a candidate were it not for the fact that his election would be vigorously resisted by ex-Premier Combes, who is still a power in the state despite his advanced years, and by M. Dubost, President of the French Senate, himself an active candidate for the first magistracy.

Paul Deschanel's name is again being prominently mentioned, but his opponents are giving prominence to his innocent connection with the notorious Humbert swindle of a decade ago.

Julius Pains, Minister of Agriculture in the last two cabinets, is also looked upon as an available man. The election will take place at Versailles on January 17.

### ASTOR JOINS BOARD OF TRADE

Elected Member of North Side Organization in the Bronx.

The North Side Board of Trade held its last monthly meeting yesterday evening in the building at 197th street and Third avenue, and a nominating committee of seven members was appointed to select a president for the coming year to replace J. Harris Jones.

The following new members were elected: Vincent Astor, Philip J. Schmidt, Edward S. Prince, George W. Copley and Joseph Clemens. A vote of thanks was extended to Borough President Miller for his efforts toward obtaining funds to preserve the cottage of Edgar Allan Poe.

## GREAT GALE IN ENGLAND

Wind at Plymouth Blows at 80 Miles an Hour.

### LIVES AND VESSELS LOST

British Steamer Ripon, Bound for Philadelphia, Puts Back to Queenstown for Aid.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 27.—The morrow of Christmas in the year 1912 will not soon be forgotten in the British Isles for the fierce gale which has been raging since Tuesday reached its zenith during the morning, and reports of damage by mighty seas, torrential rain and rushing winds have come from the south and southwest coasts. Telephone and telegraph wires were blown down, and shipping suffered great damage. At Plymouth the gale blew with a velocity of more than eighty miles an hour.

There were several lifeboat rescues. The seas in the Channel are described as having been terrific, and "cross-Channel passengers had very trying experiences, all boats being hours late."

The Italian steamer Tripolitania, from Genoa to Barry, Wales, was wrecked in Mount's Bay, on the extreme southwest coast. Twenty-seven of a crew of twenty-eight men had a thrilling escape, the other being drowned.

The vessel was buffeted by fierce gales from Christmas morning. Finding himself in a perilous position and unable to get out of the bay, the captain determined to run ashore. The beach was lined with spectators, and these, being powerless to lend aid, watched the vessel, almost helpless in the grip of the wind and the tide. Finally the steamer's nose was pointed shoreward and she drove in under full steam, running deep into the sandy bottom.

A life rope was rigged, to one end of which the crowds ashore clung, and one by one the crew left the vessel, over which huge waves were breaking. One of the men was carried off by a heavy comb.

A large number of small craft were swamped at Queenstown by the heavy seas. Mountainous waves broke over the quays and wharves.

The British steamer Ripon, from Povey, December 21, for Philadelphia, returned to Queenstown yesterday for medical aid. One of the crew was drowned and seven were severely injured by the seas which swept the decks. The ship narrowly escaped foundering.

Plymouth, England, Dec. 26.—The Brazilian passenger steamer Goyas, from Goyas to Buenos Ayres, and two schooners were blown ashore to-day by the terrible gale which is prevailing along the English Channel. The vessels struck near Baiton Bay, a short distance from this port.

The County of Devon and many other parts of England are suffering from the storm, which is accompanied by thunder and lightning and torrential rain.

### WARNS SNOW REMOVERS

Edwards Demands That Contractors Get Busy.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards last night expressed dissatisfaction at the condition of the streets to date, adding, however, that from to-day on he expected the work of removing the snow to progress more rapidly and predicts clear streets within the next three or four days. He said:

"I am not satisfied with the work so far. The suddenness of the storm and the fact that it came right at Christmas time, when the men did not want to work, gave us a bad start. However, I hope for better progress beginning with Friday morning. The mild weather is causing much of the snow to melt. I got the contractors together yesterday afternoon and told them to get busy. I warned them that unless they cleaned up the snow within a reasonably short time I would give their jobs to others when the next snowstorm comes."

### OLD CUTTER SOLD FOR JUNK.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 26.—The bid of a Seattle junk firm of \$300 for the condemned revenue cutter Rush has been accepted. The Rush is a wooden vessel built on this coast in 1881, and patrolled Bering Sea for many summers.

### EXPLOSION IN THE PARK OPPOSITE THE TIVOLI HOTEL.

The explosion in the park opposite the Tivoli Hotel, which occurred while President Taft was attending a dance given in his honor at the National Theatre at Panama last night, is reported in dispatches to the Panama Legation here to-day to have been a result of petty business rivalry between two merchants in the vicinity. The dispatches state that the explosion occurred outside the district traversed by President Taft, which was guarded by a line of police from the station to the National Theatre.

"While President Taft was at the dance an explosion occurred at De Lesseps Plaza, in front of the Hotel Tivoli, and blew up the newstand at the hotel," says the dispatch to the legation. "The cause of the explosion is believed to have been jealousy and revenge between two Spanish rivals in business."

Minister Valdes gave out at the legation here to-day official reports from his government stating that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had reported the matter to President Taft, who was convinced